



AFGHANISTAN:

**THE REVOLUTION
CONTINUES**



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Every day the people of Afghanistan are making confident strides along the road of defending their revolutionary gains, raising their living standards, and combating illiteracy, poverty and backwardness. They are scoring ever new victories in their efforts to achieve prosperity and build a life free from social injustice. With every passing day we are consolidating the positions won in our heroic struggle. Every new day brings increasingly humiliating defeats to the enemies of Afghanistan, and our people are determined to hold high the banner of revolutionary struggle.

BABRAK KARMAL

Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA

In January 1978 the People's Democratic Front of Afghanistan will mark its 20th anniversary. Its record of glorious and arduous struggle testifies to the people's wholehearted devotion to its cause, its determination to promote peace, independence and progress of the mother country, friendship with all nations of the world.

The PDPA was formed on January 1, 1966 in conditions that were favourable both within the country and internationally. It is an ally to lighten the hard lot of the oppressed peoples of Afghanistan. Its scientific theories of the advanced movement of the Afghan people, the Party had a high revolutionary content, based as it was on the transforming ideology of the working class and on unshakeable loyalty to proletarian internationalism.

The formation of the PDPA was a major event in the political life of Afghanistan. The Party opened a possibility, for the first time in history, of emancipation of the Afghan people from oppression and exploitation by the pre-imperialist ruling classes and indicated the way to achieve this aim.

Through ceaseless struggle the PDPA managed to rally an organized movement of the Afghan people round the young working class to impart to it an anti-feudal and anti-imperialist bent, to infuse it with a spirit of proletarian internationalism and unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union, which represents an invin-

cible bulwark of peace, progress and socialism.

The PDPA has exercised a tremendous influence on all aspects of the life of the Afghan people. Convincing testimony to this is provided by the spread of progressive ideas among the working masses, the establishment of the working press (publication of an advanced *Khalk* and *Parcham*), the formation of mass organizations of workers, peasants, young people and women, the introduction of progressive international customs and traditions to the country's revolutionary movement such as celebration of May Day and of the anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and other memorable dates commemorating important events in the struggle of the working class, and consistent and selfless support for the struggle of all revolutionary forces the world over.

The scientifically substantiated documents of the PDPA—its Rules and Programme—have played an immense guiding role in the entire revolutionary movement in Afghanistan.

The PDPA has based its activities on a precise knowledge of the actual conditions in Afghan society and chosen various methods and means of struggle corresponding to the needs of the time and the political situation in the country. The Party combined peaceful, legal forms of struggle (strikes, marches, de-

monstrations, electoral campaigns, the parliamentary stratum) with illegal ones (setting up an underground military organization). It was able to correctly analyse the actual situation in the country, to head the revolutionary movement of the people and to lead it to the victory of the April Revolution.

Reaction and the imperialists, with the help of their agents within the revolutionary movement of the Afghan people and in the ranks of the PDPA, were able to deal severe blows at the unity of action of the national and democratic forces, at the unity of the Party.

Halizullah Amin and his criminal gang by their treacherous actions, disrupted for a time the unity of the Party. However, the concerted demand of all members of the PDPA to restore unity was a powerful factor in opposing the attempts of the splitters. At its historical conference of 1977 the Party restored iron-tight unity of its ranks.

The experience of the PDPA is yet another confirmation that unity constitutes a pledge of great victories. The restoration of its unity enabled the Party to centralize the leadership of the popular struggle to overthrow the despotic rule of the feudal, comprador bourgeoisie and the corrupt bureaucratic ruling clique and achieve the victory of the April National-Democratic Revolution of 1978.

The April Revolution fully met the objective needs and aspirations of the broad classes and strata of Afghan society. From the very beginning it was given all-round support by the population of the country.

Because of the backwardness of Afghan society, the intrigues and provocative actions staged by regional reaction and international imperialism, the path of the Revolution proved a thorny one. There have been mistakes and deviations from the course mapped out by the Party and the revolutionary government. Amin and his criminal gang

bear full responsibility for these deviations.

The inherent vitality of the April Revolution predetermined the victory of the correct revolutionary line. With the beginning of a new stage in the development of the Revolution at the end of December 1979 the course of events turned in the right direction.

The present and future generations of Afghan people will never forget the great role of the fraternal assistance rendered by the great Land of Soviets in support of the revolutionary course of the PDPA and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in restoring the revolutionary gains and defending its territorial integrity, independence and national sovereignty.

Despite the undeclared criminal war unleashed by reaction and imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, which continues to this day, the April Revolution guided by the PDPA has achieved considerable successes within a short period.

A democratic Land Reform in the interests and with the participation of landless and small-holding peasants has been launched in the country. This is the chief victory of the National-Democratic Revolution. The economic life of the country has been placed on a planned foundation.

Unification of all national, patriotic and democratic forces of the country, which has been one of the principal goals of the PDPA from the moment of its formation, found its expression in the setting up of the broad National Fatherland Front. Consolidation and resumption of the activities of the democratic organizations of young people, women, and the trade unions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the establishment of peasant co-operatives and organization of unions of creative intelligentsia have provided favourable conditions for broad participation by the popular masses in the administration of the country and exercising democracy. Adoption of *The Fundamental Principles of the Democratic*

Republic of Afghanistan, a provisional constitution for the country, and of the Law on Local Government Bodies were important landmarks on the path to further democratization of social and political life in Afghan society.

At present a cultural revolution is firmly under way in Afghanistan. In carrying it out account is being taken of ethnic, religious, language and tribal specifics and the customs and traditions of the various peoples inhabiting Afghanistan. In the *Programme of Action of the PDPA* it is noted: "The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the first state in the history of our glorious homeland determined to ensure full and real equality and equal opportunities for the growth of material prosperity and spiritual development of all peoples, ethnic entities and tribes in the country. All peoples, ethnic entities and tribes are ensured and guaranteed equal opportunities for participation in social and state affairs, in effecting revolutionary transformations and defending our beloved homeland."

A nation-wide campaign to combat illiteracy has become an essential part of the country's cultural revolution. A growing number of Afghans are mastering the skills of reading and writing. Over one million Afghan citizens have learnt to read and write since the April of 1978, and over 500,000 are presently attending literacy courses.

Thanks to the active support of the popular masses the ranks of the defenders of the April Revolution are swelling. The republic's Armed Forces have registered an unprecedented qualitative and quantitative growth in the last few years. Never before in its history has Afghanistan had an army which, in terms of discipline, conscientiousness, loyalty to internationalism, and the will to serve the working people, could equal the republic's present-day heroic Armed Forces. That is a new trend in the political life of Afghan society, which strengthens the ties be-

tween the Army and the people and is proof of their active participation in defending the Revolution, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA.

Under the guidance of the PDPA the international prestige of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being enhanced, and the support of all revolutionary, progressive, and peace-loving forces is growing. These forces are led by the Soviet Union, a sincere friend and protector of the Afghan people and the April Revolution.

Speaking about the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said: "We are marching in line with all the peace-loving forces of the planet, and together we will fight militarism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, corporatism, Zionism, fascism, racism and apartheid."

A principled and consistent stand as regards the Afghan Revolution has become a touchstone in judging proletarian internationalism in action. The PDPA has close ties with many workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan maintains diplomatic relations with 80 countries. Its fraternal relations with the Soviet Union have successfully developed during the past years.

The Party is concentrating its efforts on consolidating unity within its ranks, which is confirmed by the decisions of the National Conference of the PDPA held in March 1982, and of subsequent plenary meetings of the PDPA Central Committee. The Party has evolved a precise organizational structure both in the centre and in the provinces. At the present moment there are 31 provincial and 26 city Party committees, which have an equal standing: there are also 36 regional and over 200 district Party committees. The

growing membership of the PDPA, which is now 120,000-strong, is a confirmation of the unity and cohesion of its ranks, and of its firm ties with the masses.

"The members of Party committees, Party functionaries, and Party activists as a whole," said Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, "make up a mighty force, which can and must bring new life into Party work and make it more effective, enhance the influence of the Party among the working people, and achieve an atmosphere conducive to creative and constructive labour at the local level in conditions of peace."

The position of the Party as the leading and guiding force of Afghan society is constantly strengthening. The unity and solidarity of all classes and democratically-minded strata of the population, ethnic minorities, the clergy and the ulema are growing stronger in the DRA

with every passing day. And with each day their implacable hatred of the counter-revolutionary forces, both inside and outside the country, is mounting, for these forces express the class interests of the big landowners, comprador bourgeoisie, and reactionary bureaucracy overthrown by the April Revolution, and the interests of imperialist powers with the United States in the lead. The people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, inspired by their faith in the bright future of the Revolution, are working to realize the *Programme of Action of the PDPA*, to build a new, humane society in Afghanistan and ensure equality and happiness for all women, men and children. The Revolution, the hope and staunchion of Afghanistan's millions of working people, is continuing its victorious advance with assurance and courage!











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GUIDING FORCE OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all toilers of the country in their struggle for true emancipation from centuries-old oppression by exploiters from the letters of despotism and backwardness. Since its formation the PDPA, acting in illegal and semi-legal conditions, mastered revolutionary theory and action and explained to the masses the need for radical socio-economic transformations in Afghanistan. Under its guidance strikes and meetings were staged in the country and other forms of struggle against the hated anti-popular regimes were used.

On Sa'at 7, 1357, by the Afghan calendar (April 27, 1976), as the result of an anti-government armed uprising of the Afghan Army, supported by the broad popular masses, state power in Afghanistan passed into the hands of the working people. Under the leadership of the PDPA a national-democratic anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution prevailed. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was proclaimed.

After the Revolution the PDPA started building a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. However, at the first stage, as a result of subjectivism and infringements of legality by traitors of the Party and the people, many targets were not fulfilled. The healthy forces in the Party put a resolute end to these criminal practices. At the end of December 1979 they passed a severe sentence on the traitors. Today the trust of the Afghan people in the PDPA, which incorporated in its ranks the advanced section of the workers and peasants, the democratic strata of intelligentsia, the army and students, is growing with every day. The Party has won this trust by its pro-people activities to consolidate and develop the gains of the April Revolution and defend the sovereignty and national independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.





Babrak Karmal addresses a meeting during the parliamentary election campaign of 1969

Demonstration by Afghan working people in 1969

The May Day demonstration in Kabul in 1969

Meeting of Afghan working people on the anniversary of the establishment of the PDPA

Babrak Karmal speaking at a general political meeting called on the initiative of the PDPA



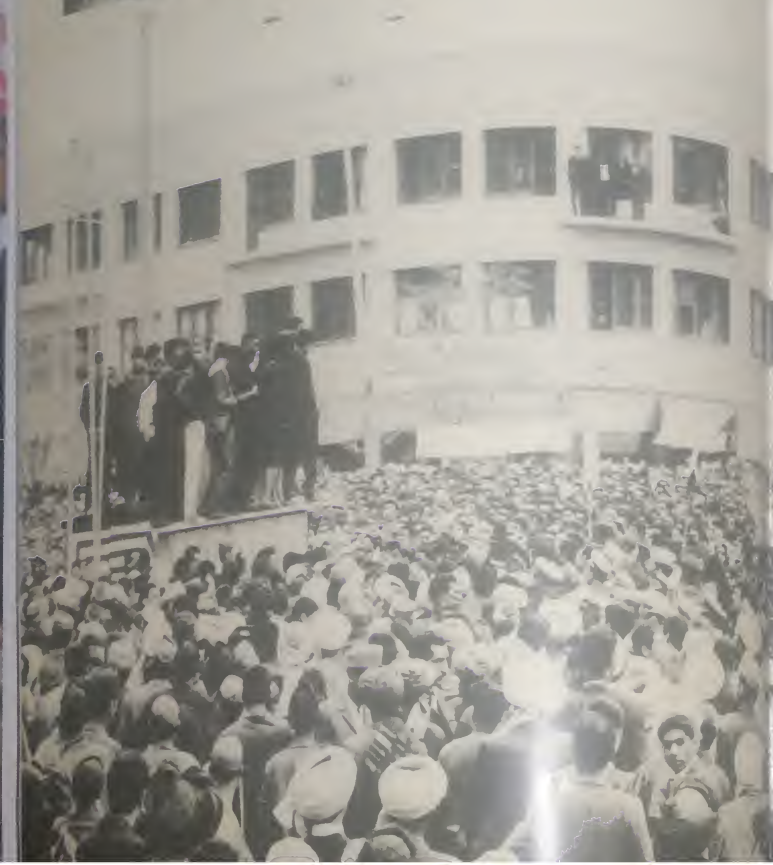
The many unsolved socio-economic problems in Afghanistan led, in the late 60s and early 70s, to an exacerbation of the contradictions existing between the various social strata. The People's Democratic Party formed on January 1, 1965, took an active part in the political struggle, criticizing the activities of the country's ruling circles and defending the rights of the working people.

Revolution in Tunisia in
Boulevard and Boulogne



5 millionaires were born
the AGP (Arabian Gulf) in 1951

The first Arab revolution
in Tunisia in the 1950s
was a revolution in the
Arabian Gulf, and a
revolution in the Arab world







is the first time after the formation of the PDP that the people's participation was seen. Communist representatives of long working class background only a small percentage of its membership are party members and not even the assembly representatives in several struggles and wealth creation stands with a common

vision of party leadership and in the drive to rise higher, religious and other prejudices. This resulted in Party split in 1967, when two sections were formed one headed by Nur Muhammad Khan and the other by Bader Khamal. Both factions decided to work independently but were united by a common Programme



and rules and both worked for the real interests of the people of Afghanistan. The lack of unity and cohesion within the Party was a big obstacle with its high position and created difficulties with work among the masses. This was known to the majority of Party members who remembered from the past that unity is real

force. In July 1977 a unification Party conference was convened. Party unity was restored and its membership began growing.

Documentary Photo by Nur Muhammad Khan
and Bader Khamal, 1977
The unification of the PDP
in July 1977



Nur Muhammad Taraki, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the PDPA Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1978



Habibullah Kalil, Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, General Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Deputy Prime Minister of Afghanistan, 1978



The Afghan Army, revolutionaries and the people celebrating the victory of the April Revolution in April 27, 1978

After the victory of the April Revolution, the formation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was solemnly proclaimed at a sitting of the Revolutionary Council on April 30, 1978.

With the April Revolution victorious, Afghanistan embarked upon a road of fundamental socio-economic transformations and reforms, the first of which had to do with improving the welfare

of the working people, introducing a seven-hour working day and repealing a number of anti-democratic laws. All these measures were approved and supported by the majority of the country's population. The working people saw with their own eyes that the People's Democratic Party, which stood at the head of Afghan society, was striving to ensure democratic rights and freedom for

the entire Afghan people was... the Party and state bodies worked hard to stabilize the situation in the country, restore revolutionary legality and order, create an atmosphere of trust and co-operation and further enhance the role and authority of the Party in society and the state.

launched by the criminal activities of the agent of American imperialism Hafizullah Amin. Through intrigues and deception he had made his way up to the leading position and in September 1979 carried through what amounted to a coup. Nur Muhammad Taraki was removed from his leading position and subsequently physically destroyed. Thousands of active members of the Party were



Participants in the demonstration in support of the measures of the revolutionary government April 1979

Participants in the demonstration in support of the measures of the revolutionary government April 1979

Participants in the demonstration in support of the measures of the revolutionary government April 1979





On January 6, 1990, crowds of people gathered before the prison of the Pahlavi regime, where they threw the prison into the reign of terror.



The working people of Afghanistan were jubilant at the news of the overthrow of Amin's fascist regime. His clique had been bent on physically destroying leaders and active members of the Party devoted to the Revolution and on establishing an Amin dictatorship over the country after the overthrow of Amin's clique. The people of Afghanistan were not free - thousands of workers, prisoners, and the people of the world were in a state of terror.





The Saur Revolution (1978) which entered its new phase on December 27, 1979 and became inscribed in the glorious history of Afghanistan was the beginning of a national-democratic anti-imperialist revolutionary process. As a result of the Saur Revolution, a new type of government was created in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which reflected the aspirations of the long-standing interests of workers and peasants and safeguarded the whole people of Afghanistan set out to bring their social revolution and national uprising to final victory, ensure national-democratic resurrection and build a new society based on peace and freedom, progress and justice, fraternity and equality. Afghanistan shall overcome its underdevelopment and begin social, economic and cultural advancement under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country on the basis of the will of the vast masses, profound respect and strict observance of the historical, cultural and religious traditions of the people with definite adherence to the principles of Human Rights through policies of peace, friendship and co-operation with all peoples of the region and the world.

The Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Extract



برنامه حزب را عملی می‌نمائیم



حزب و مردم با هم اند

The First National Conference
of the People's Democratic
Party of Afghanistan in session
in March 1962. The conference

adopted The Programme of
Action of the PDPA for the na-
tional-democratic stage of the
Revolution.





General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal at the rostrum of the First National Conference of the PDPA in March 1982

The People's Democratic Party, which is the recognized vanguard of the working class and all working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, regards as its primary duty constant development, expansion and consolidation of its ties with the working masses, with all democratic, patriotic and national forces

of Afghan society. Having assumed historical responsibility for the progress and prosperity of the country, the PDPA acts for the people and in the interests of the people. It wins the people's trust, recognition and consolidation of its leading role by its everyday practical work in building a new Afghanistan.

اساسنامه حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان

Many members... struggle against the... of their homeland... Party... of blood and... of the Party... The... of the Party... of the Party and the Revolution

The Programme of Action of the PDPA, Rules and Party... a member and candidate... of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan



برنامه عمل

حزب دموکراتیک خلق افغانستان

کابل - ۱۳۶۰

کمیته ملی قزاقستان

د کارت لرونکی لاسلیک
امضای دارنده کارت

د کمیته دندنی لاسلیک
امضای دندنی کمیته

د کارت د صدور نېټه
تاریخ صدور کارت

۳۶۱ - ۳۳ - ۳۶۱

د کمیته دندنی لاسلیک
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The People's Democratic Party
of Afghanistan, led by the
National Front, has been
the main force in the
struggle for the
liberation of the country.
The party has been
active in the
struggle for the
liberation of the
country.



A meeting of the Bureau of the
National Front organization of the
PDPA



Members of the PDPA
awarded order of the Demo-
cratic Republic of Afghanistan





The President of the National Conference of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in September 1978.

A youth organization camp at the DOWPA is crowded with young people from all over the country.

A youth organization member receives the certificate DOWPA for his participation in a construction project.

Young people in uniform (day of voluntary labor).

The Democratic Organization of the Young People of Afghanistan (DOYPA) is an active force and member of the PDA. The principal task of DOYPA is to bring up young Afghans to scientific revolution. The DOYPA was set up by the PDA CC in 1975 and now consists of more than 100,000 young men and women who are taking an active part in building a democratic Afghanistan and winning counter-revolution.





The National Conference of the women of Afghanistan November 1980

Afghan women at a demonstration in Kabul

Members of the DOWA—students of the Institute of Social Sciences under the auspices of the PDPA Central Committee

Afghan women at their studies



The Democratic Organization of the Women of Afghanistan (DOWA) works for equal rights for Afghan women in all spheres of the country's public life, for peace, against racism and imperialism. The organization is also working to eliminate illiteracy, raise the political, professional and cultural level of Afghan women and free them from backward social ideas or keeping up the "honor" tradition.

MEMBERS AND PARTICIPANTS OF
THE 19TH CONGRESS SYNDICATS AFFRONS

HONOR TO THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST
CONGRESS OF AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS
CIVILIZACIJA I PROGRES
STANA TRIP CONGRESS AFFRONS



The Congress of the
African Trade Unions
in the city of Algiers.

Badrak Khatun, widow of
the Congress of the

...to the Congress of the
African Trade Unions
in the city of Algiers.
The Congress of the
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A new mosque in Kabul.

During Karmal's coronation meeting with representatives of the Muslim clergy and shaykhs (1982).



All patriotic forces, all ethnic
tribes and tribes are taking
part in building democratic
Afghanistan. The People's
Democratic Party holds that
the revolutionary transformations
in the country are not in conflict
with the content of Islam and its
historical appeal for justice.
The state takes
care of the mosques and other
religious establishments,
guarantees freedom of ac-
tivities to the patriotic clergy.

and respects all religious holi-
days and remembrance days.

Dalrak Karmal among the participants of the Tribal Congress in the province of Paktia



لار هیو شتر سیندر



At the foundation congress of the National Fatherland Front

Meeting in support of the NFF

The tasks set forth by the PDPA find support among the broad masses of the country's population. This is borne out by the establishment and successful activities of the National Fatherland Front (NFF) which incorporates political, religious, public, professional and cultural organizations, representing the interests of workers, peasants, nomads, servicemen, urban intellectuals, artisans, national tradesmen, young people, women, all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan.



پشتیانی از جبهه ملی پدر وطن
وظیفه مقدس هر هموطن ما است!







Despite all the efforts of internal and external reactionaries to make our people suffer, the Party and revolutionary government confidently pursue their policy aimed at resolving the country's economic, social, national and cultural problems, the policy of securing a lasting peace in the country. The present military and political situation in Afghanistan can be described as a continuously growing supremacy of our revolutionary forces over counter-revolutionaries. The inevitable outcome will be the latter's complete surrender.

The PDPA's leading role in state affairs and public life is increasing steadily, and its ranks are growing strong and numerous. Party committees and organizations have gained a certain organizational and political experience of working with the masses. As a result, they have become more efficient in dealing with current affairs in the provinces, cities, districts, areas and work teams. The influence of the Party bodies, in which the people see an active political force defending national interests, is also growing continuously.

The Party and revolutionary government place a great emphasis on fighting against counter-revolution, building up the Armed Forces, making Army political bodies, Party committees and organizations more active, developing and reinforcing local self-defence units and extending the links between the Armed Forces and the people.

The Resolution of the 14th Plenary Meeting
of the PDPA Central Committee. Extract





دولت ج. د. د. ملکیت د بهتانان سیر زمینداران د مطابق به احکام
قانون محترم شردو تضمین میکنه.

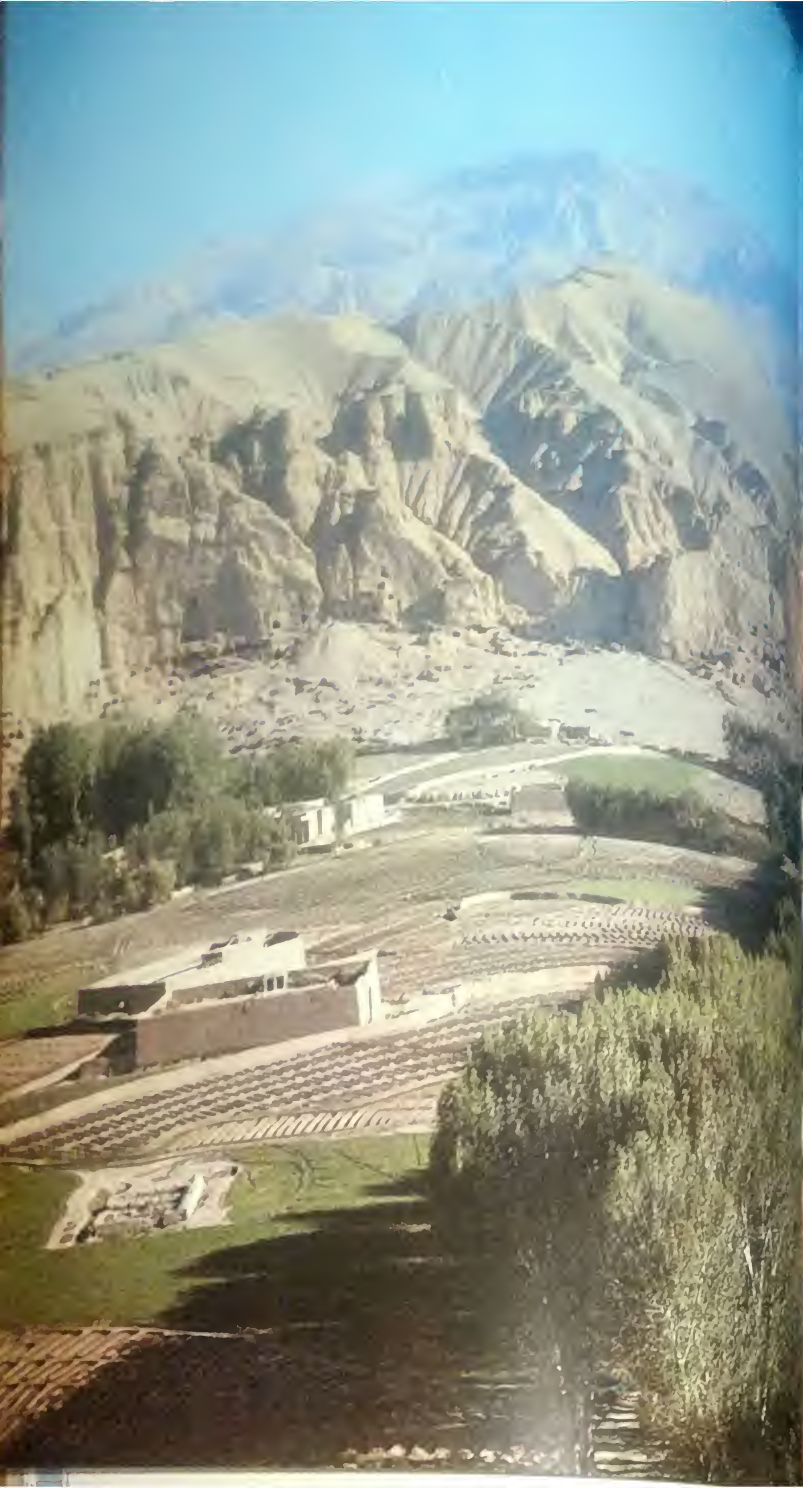


REVOLUTIONARY RENOVATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

Before the April Revolution, feudal relations reigned supreme in Afghanistan's agriculture. From time immemorial the Afghan peasant had no or almost no land of his own and had to rent it from the feudal lord, paying him a large share of the crop grown at the cost of great effort. And so things continued over the ages. Lack of land, primitive implements, low crop yields and the consequent hunger and poverty were constant companions of the Afghan peasant. Today, when revolutionary rule has given him land and helps him by credits, the loan of implements, seeds and fertilizers, he is becoming a co-owner of the land in which his ancestors laboured. The major branches of Afghanistan's economy are land-tilling and stock-raising. The Party has been developing agriculture, planning and carrying through measures to reorganize agrarian relations in the country. In its agrarian policy the PDPA proceeds from the premise that the centuries-old backwardness in agriculture can be overcome only after the complete liberation of peasants to be achieved through ploughing up new lands, expanding areas under cultivation and carrying out irrigation work. The other measures are co-operation of individual holdings, establishment of large state farms equipped with highly productive machines, tractors and tractor stations, and finally, making available to formerly illiterate and down-trodden peasants more general and specific knowledge. All these measures will in future make work on the land easier and increase the volume of production to the interests of the peasants themselves and society as a whole.



General Secretary of the PDPA
Central Committee Babrak
Karmal chatting with farm
workers from Jazjan Province



The Decree on Land Reform issued by the Revolutionary Council of the DRA in November 1978 was a period of intensive economic in the life of the people of Afghanistan. The Decree abolished big land ownership and set a maximum size of 40000 square meters. Today the people's life has been greatly improved by decreeing

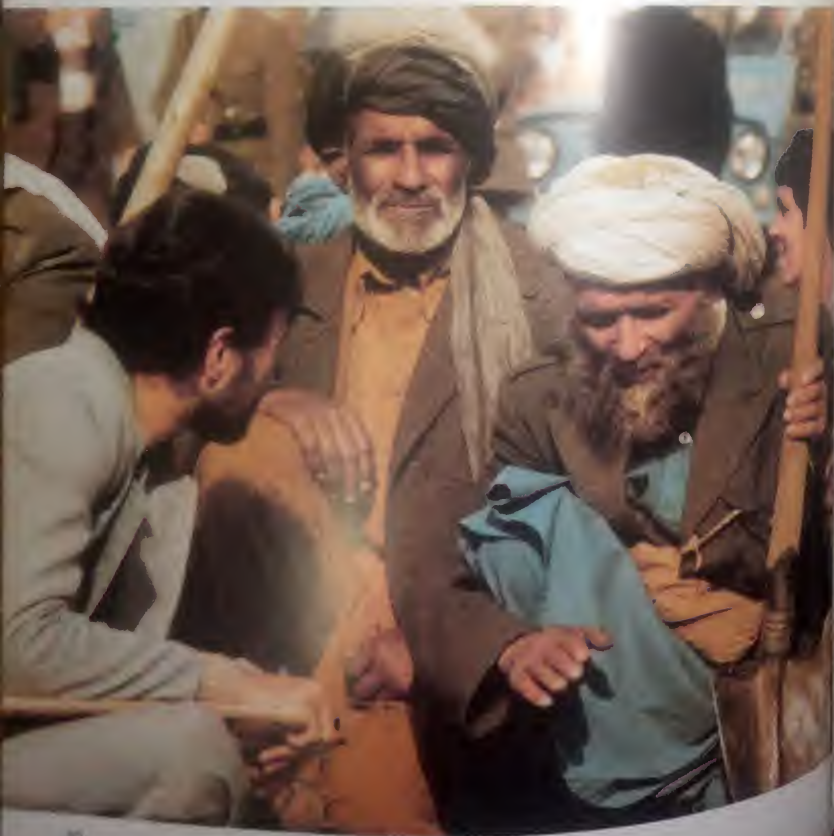
and distribution of water resources, without which, in the arid conditions of Afghanistan, good yields are impossible.

Peasants receive documents testifying to their ownership of land.





Moving from rural to urban areas means the state has to ensure the cultivation of opium. The Afghan state has largely relied on opium to implement its land cultivation. The agrarian policy of the state envisages a sharp improvement in crop and stock raising. The path towards the goal is supplying peasants with agricultural machinery and equipment.



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land
all
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The Afghan countryside has inherited feudal methods of land cultivation. Ploughing is still done by oxen in many villages



Il riso è la base della dieta
degli abitanti del Vietnam
e della Cambogia. Si coltiva
in tutto il paese. Si mangia
come si vede.



The Soviet Union renders the Democratic Republic of Algeria various assistance and in the development of its agriculture. Soviet New Harvesters combine and other machines work in the fields of the republic. With the technical assistance of Soviet specialists, machine- and tractor stations are being set up. Modern agricultural tech-

nology and equipment is being purchased by the Algerian peasants.





With today's coming to an end
with Emerson's last day
today.





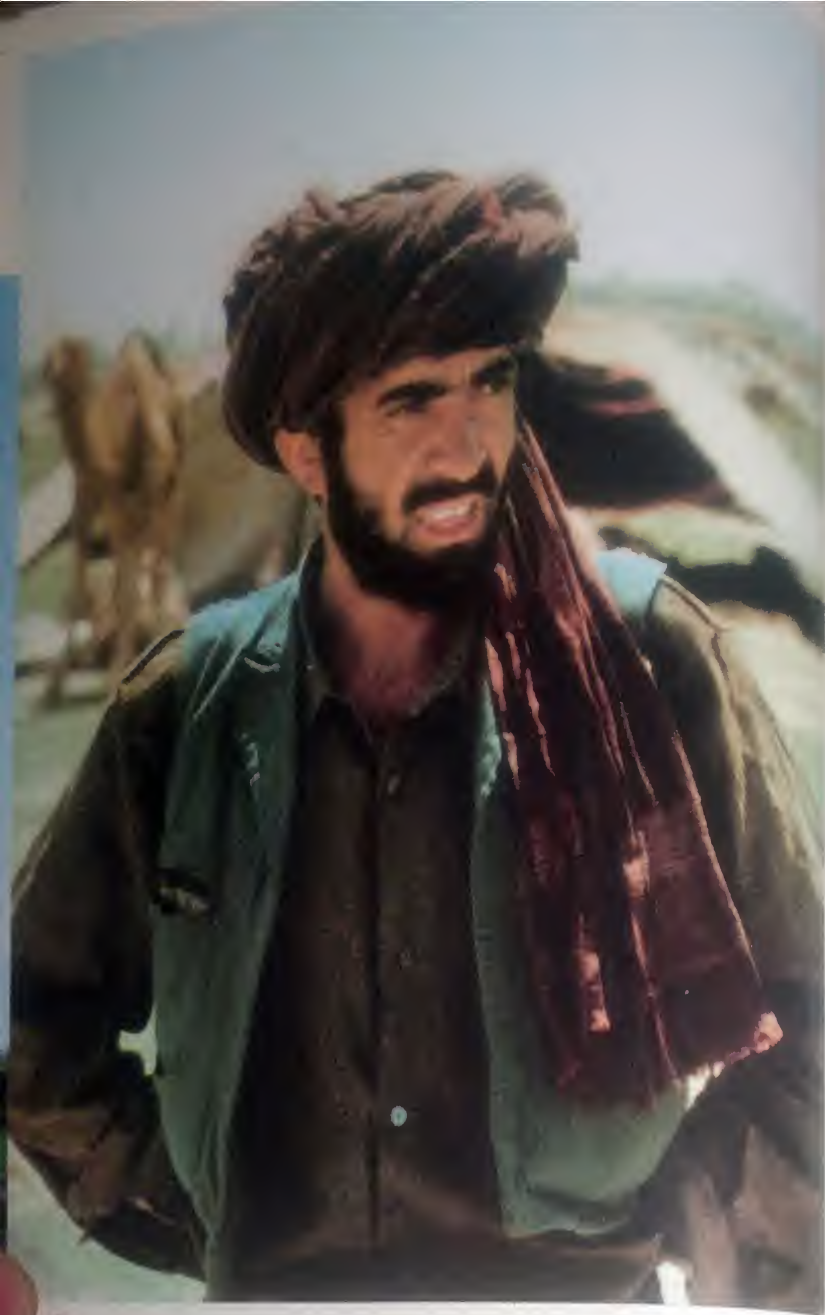
Stock-raising is the major branch of Afghanistan's agricultural production. Traditionally the leading place here belongs to nomadic and semi-nomadic pasture cattle-breeding. Plans for the development of stock-farming are being carried on, under which state farms and co-operatives will be set up to provide animal and other agricultural produce.



On the initiative of the Party
several measures are being
enacted and implemented in
the GBA to help the nomads in
improving veterinary services
to their cattle and selling their
products. The revolutionary gov-
ernment encourages the nomads
who wish to settle by allot-
ting them land and organizing
cattle producer and marketing

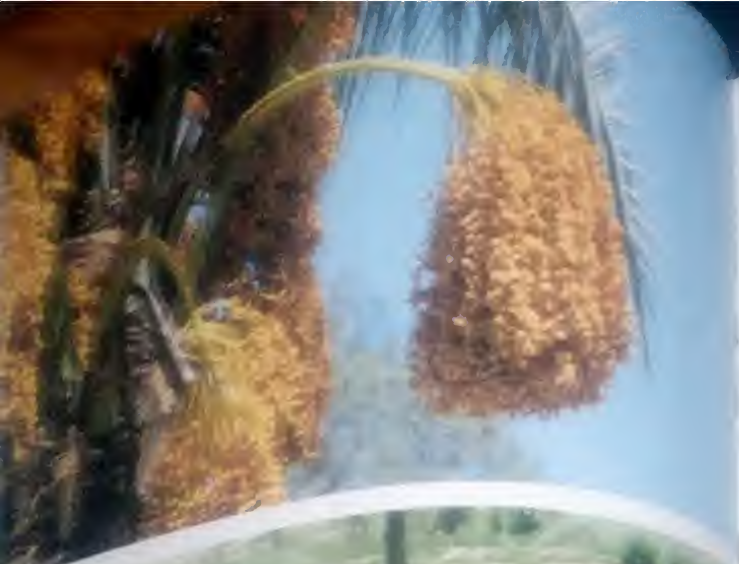
co-operatives, and offering
loans to build houses and cattle
sheds.



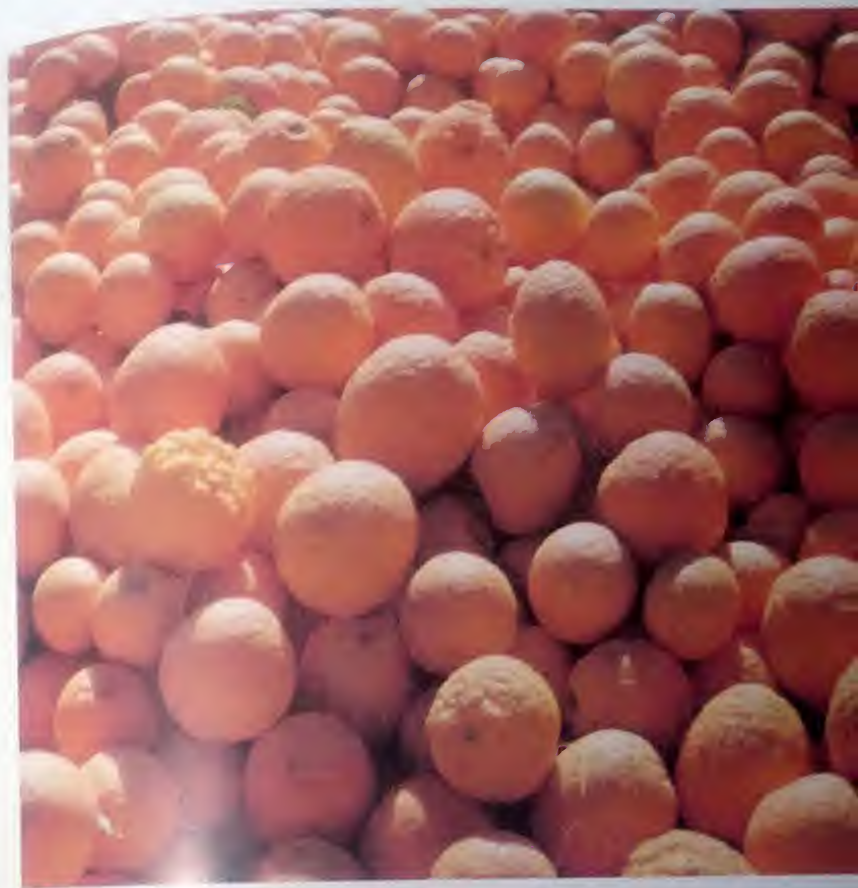


The Afghan state guarantees
nomads and stock-raising
tribes free usage of pasture
lands. Nomads have the right
to free movement about the
country.





It is a very old story, the story of the oranges of California. It is a story of the oranges of California, the oranges of California, the oranges of California. It is a story of the oranges of California, the oranges of California, the oranges of California. It is a story of the oranges of California, the oranges of California, the oranges of California.







Assembling in a village

A meeting of members of PDPA organization in the village of Butkhak. The subject under discussion is the Land-and-Water Reform.

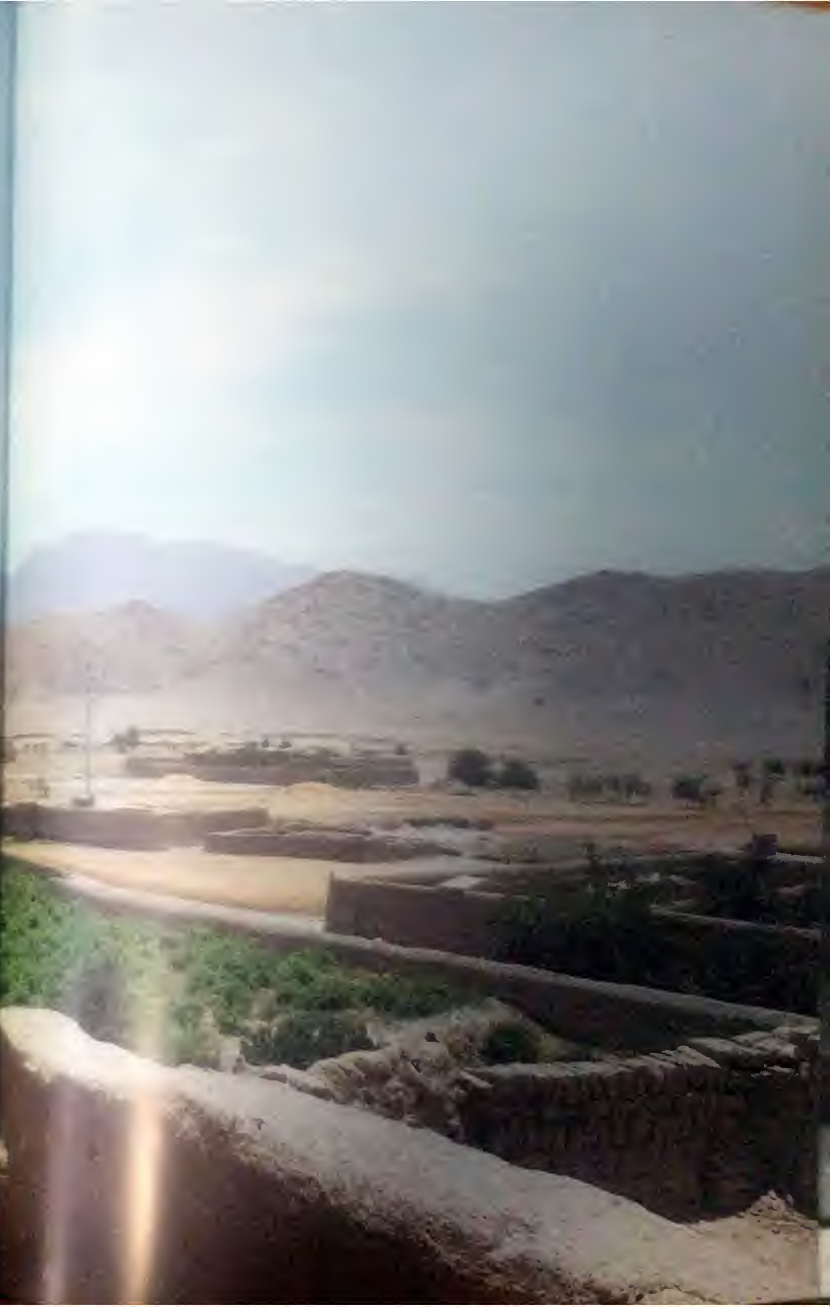
A new member of the PDPA is admitted by a rural Party organization receives his Party card.



A large role in revolutionary transformations in the countryside is played by the local organizations of the PDPA who work with the provincial land-reform committees and various public organizations.

Gangs of imperialist henchmen and the remnants of former exploited classes are trying to undermine the revolutionary transformation of the countryside implemented under the guidance of the PDP-A. The working peasants are being forced to take arms to defend their houses, crops and agricultural machinery from the attacks of counter-revolutionaries.







BIRTH OF INDUSTRIAL AFGHANISTAN

The working class strides in the first ranks of the revolutionary movement to build a new Afghanistan. The April Revolution has liberated the workers from the exploitation at state-owned enterprises. In alliance with rural folk they now constitute the main bulwark of state power. The qualitative and quantitative growth of the Afghan working class is taking place against a breakdown of old social relations and the consolidation and expansion of the state industrial sector. This is being furthered by the economic policy of the PDPA, which is working for creation in the country of a firm and dynamic industrial base. In recent years the metal-working and engineering industries have been given priority development. Foundations have also been laid for gas and oil production, coal mining, electrotechnical engineering and other branches. The road haulage system, which accounts for 95 per cent of all freight transportation in Afghanistan, is being further perfected. Of the 200-odd big and medium-sized state-owned and mixed industrial enterprises in the DRA more than half were built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance.

The General Secretary of the
 PDPA Central Committee Bab-
 rak Karmal and other Party and
 state leaders consistently show
 an interest in the improvement of
 the living and working condi-
 tions of the republic's people.
 They often visit industrial en-
 terprises in the capital and other
 regions of the country.





The workers of the Jangatik Car and Truck Repair Works are among the advance detachments of the Afghan working class. This is the biggest mass working enterprise in the country. Under the monarchy in the country often inflamed political strikes and demonstrations. These activities were guided by the royal organization.





The Party organization at the Jangshak Works has more than a hundred members and candidates. They are the bold workers, front-rankers in production, initiators of labour innovation. A considerable number of women are among them. The ranks of the Workers' Party organization are continually growing as young workers dedicated to the cause of the Revolution are joining the Party.







Power production in the DRA is developing with the assistance of the USSR. For instance, the hydro-power electric station that was built with Soviet aid in Naghlu on the river Kabouy yields more than 60 per cent of all electric energy produced in the capital's power system. Electric power stations built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union account for more than half of the country's total power capacities.









Another view of the
industrial distillation
column for liquefying
and separating the gas.
The natural gas ex-
ports are an important
source for Afghanistan.





Cable manufacturing
factory



The textile industry has come on considerably in the DRA. Its largest enterprises are situated in Kabul, Kandaghar, Balkh, Jabal-us-Siraj and Pul-i-Khumri. Some belong to the state, some are managed by the mixed company *Afghan Textile*. They produce practically a full range of factory-made cotton and woolen textiles, as well as rayon fabrics, yarn, thread and knitted goods.



The mechanized bakery in Kabul is one of the biggest and most modern enterprises in Afghanistan's food industry. Built with the assistance of the Soviet Union, the bakery produces a wide range of baked produce to satisfy the most exacting taste.





This private shop in Algeria's north plays an important role in growing the country's cooperation with Jordanians and consumer goods. The policy of the Party and the state is to encourage private producers, peasant and artisans. Stimulus is given to Algerian private capitalists (see part 1) building small and medium-sized in-

terprises in processing industries, which give better returns.





Many of the people who came to the market were from the mountains and were wearing traditional clothing. The market was very busy and there was a lot of trading going on.



The magazine edition of the 1980s was a very important one. It was the first time that the magazine had been published in the Soviet Union. It was a very important one because it was the first time that the magazine had been published in the Soviet Union. It was a very important one because it was the first time that the magazine had been published in the Soviet Union.

These photographs of the working scene. This is a very interesting one. It was the first time that the magazine had been published in the Soviet Union. It was a very important one because it was the first time that the magazine had been published in the Soviet Union.





With each year the assortment of products of the Kabul House Building Enterprise is expanded. Today it includes elements of apartment houses, schools, kindergartens, boarding schools and industrial buildings. There are many women employed at the enterprise in various jobs that were formerly only accessible to men such as crane operators and drivers of special cars and trucks.





Continually expanding housing
and industrial construction re-
quires large quantities of
cement and other building ma-
terials. They are produced at
cement works in Pul-i-Khumri
and Kabal-us-Siraj, the Kabul
Cement Works and a number
of smaller enterprises.







Growth in the capital's population is accompanied by massive housing construction and building of shops and schools and cultural establishments. In the years which have passed since the April Revolution new residential districts have appeared in Kabul which include modern, apartment houses, schools, sports grounds, gardens and other leisure facilities.





The road today is the type of transport in the USSR. Its prevalence and the development of the highway network in the republic has been due to the landscape of the country with its predominantly mountainous or desert regions.

Perfecting the territorial distribution of the productive forces in the country and levelling out the economic and social development of the provinces demands a novel approach to transportation. Here too, the republic receives help from the Soviet Union, which sends experts in road construction and road-construction machinery and trucks.

A big role in transportation is played by the Afghan-Soviet

Cooperation Commission (AFSOTR), which is responsible for the development of the road network and for the construction of the roads of the USSR.

The work of the commission and its instructions in the country is a great help in the struggle against sabotage activities perpetrated by bands of hijackers attacking the country from abroad. The government is obliged to detail large forces to protect roads and other communication lines.





*The international airport in
Kabul*



بیسواری

پیش سوی محو
کامل بیوادی



ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE AND PROGRESS

The April Revolution has opened broad prospects for the Afghan people in the sphere of cultural development. Among the first measures of the revolutionary government was development of a new comprehensive programme for restructuring the entire system of education, which envisages, among other things, introduction of free universal compulsory elementary education and expansion of the network of educational establishments. A nation-wide campaign against illiteracy has been launched on the initiative of the PDPA. Numerous courses for adults and evening schools for young workers have been opened. Instruction of adults is completely voluntary. It is planned to teach people to read and write and to interest them in active public life, to help them understand the significance of the measures taken by the PDPA to build a new society in the country and to defend the gains of the Revolution. The Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan train qualified personnel. Soviet staff teach in Afghan higher educational establishments and many Afghan young men and women are sent to receive a higher education at Soviet institutions of higher learning.

The Party pays unflagging attention to the mass media and use them in ideological work. Favourable conditions have been provided in the country for the development of national literature, theatre and art, for the spread of physical education and sports.

Care for working people's health, especially of the rising generation, is a law for all Party and state bodies.



In May 1980 the First Congress of Teachers of the DRA was convened in Kabul. Afghan teachers discussed ways of solving the primary task set by the PDPA before the workers of public education—dispelling illiteracy among the Afghan population. General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal and other Party and government leaders took part in the work of the Congress



The revolutionary government has lacked the problem of illiteracy in earnest. Along with teachers, graduates of general education schools and representatives of the professions are called upon to teach the population to read and write. A lot has been done, but still more awaits doing. Frequently the meeting of deadlines in anti-illiteracy programme is impeded by the age-old customs and opinions rooted among the population. Nevertheless, the task has been set to make all urban dwellers under 50 years of age literate by 1980, and the corresponding deadline for rural population by 1991.



reminding me" Gary Ostrander
and being able to describe
and explain the difference
between the two. He said
that he was going to
show the school books to many
of the people and that he
had found out that all people
had knowledge in order to understand
the processes under way in their
country and the whole world.



At a literacy class





At present, mother tongues are forgotten not only in Urdu and Pashto but also in other ethnic languages of the country. Children in schools are made to learn foreign languages and receive elementary vocational training.





My first English lesson
in the classroom!

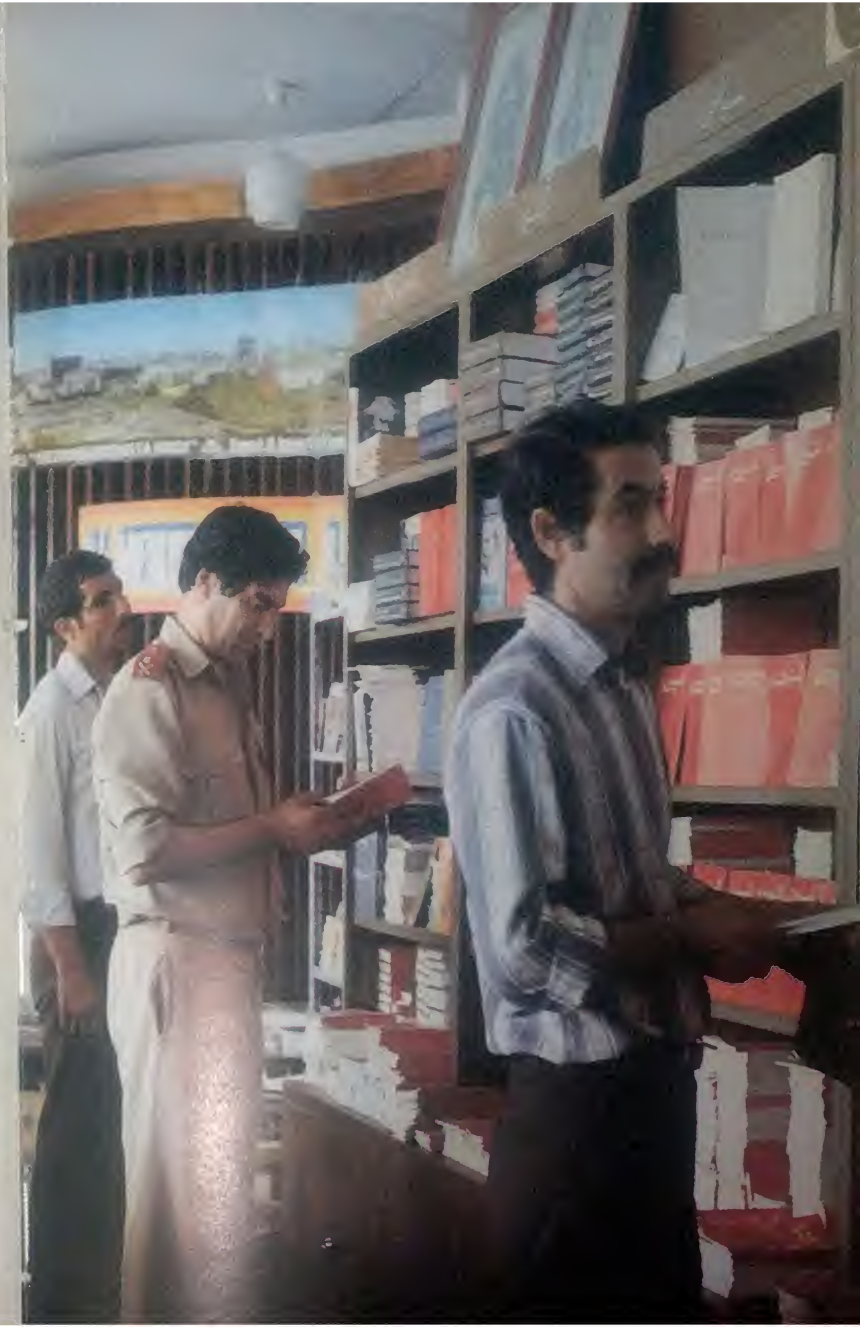
А	В	Г	Д	Е
Ж	З	И	Й	К
Л	М	Н	О	П
Р	С	Т	У	Ф
Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ
Ъ	Ы	Ь	Э	Ю
Я	?	!		



After the revolution the Afghan people received access to such a source of political enlightenment as the periodical press which is called upon to serve the interests of the people and to promote political and cultural awakening. Today nearly 50 national and local newspapers and over 40 magazines are published in the country. Many newspapers and magazines come out both in Dari and Pushtu, and in recent years they have also been coming out in the languages of the other nationalities of the republic. The book stocks of the country's libraries are continually growing. Besides classical literature they include works by modern



Afghan writers bring about the hard lot of the Afghan people in the past, its revolutionary struggle and the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.





A leading place in the training of technical personnel in the republic is held by the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. It trains engineers for housing and industrial construction specialists in geology, survey and development of mineral deposits and other professions much needed by the DRA.



Higher educational establishments in the DRA have highly qualified lecturers and modern equipment, which makes it possible to train national cadres in a wide range of professions. For instance, the country's biggest educational establishment, Kabul University, has departments of law and social sciences, natural sciences, literature, economics, engineering, pharmacy, visual arts and a department training administrative personnel. The new university which opened in Jalalabad in 1978 has engineering, agricultural, teacher training and economics departments. An Institute of Social Sciences was opened under the auspices of the PDPA Central Committee in September 1979. It is the centre of the entire system of political education in the country. The Party has set specialised and higher educational establishments the task of improving the quality of training so that the national economy receives highly qualified specialists devoted to the revolution.





In the field of culture the PDPA plans to encourage the development of literature, the arts and folk crafts, enriched by all the best that is to be found in the cultural heritage of the Afghan people. At the same time it is planned to popularize the best cultural achievements of all ethnic entities and tribes in Afghanistan, the other Moslem countries, the peoples of the socialist community and other countries of the world.



Traditional dances of the folk and song performances, pop groups that make use of the DRA's cultural heritage to reflect the revolutionary struggle in the life of the country.





It is considered in the DRG that radio is the only medium for spreading the radio news. The broadcasts of Radio Afghanistan are transmitted over the country through a developed transmission-reception network. The local radio stations that exist in several provinces conduct broadcasts of their own. An important role in the social-political life of the country is also assigned to television. The Kabul TV centre has transmitting apparatus and communications satellites. Its daily programmes in the two principal languages of Dari and Pashtu provide information on events in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union and other countries of the world, and show TV films.





The health policy of the PDPA envisages free medical aid to the population and comprehensive development and expansion of the network of state hospitals, clinics, chemists shops and first aid stations.

Special attention is given to mother and child care and aid to children whose parents have been killed defending the gains of the April Revolution.









DEFENCE OF THE GAINS OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION

The revolutionary reconstruction of Afghanistan is proceeding against fierce resistance from the overthrown exploiter classes. The republic is under constant attack from counter-revolutionary bands of hirelings, supported by the imperialist forces and international reaction headed by the United States. Those bands perpetrate acts of sabotage at economic enterprises and terrorize the local population. The enemies of the Revolution kill active workers and representatives of local authorities. An undeclared war is being waged against revolutionary Afghanistan by the imperialists.

The need to defend national sovereignty and independence compels the Afghan people to divert considerable forces and material resources from peaceful creative labour. Volunteer defence detachments have been set up in the country. They take part in guarding industrial enterprises and public buildings and in maintaining order in the country. The PDPA and the government of the republic are giving unremitting attention to heightening the combat capacity of the army, frontier guards, militia and security bodies.

The Afghan people is not alone in its fight against the counter-revolution. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all progressive and peace-loving forces side with its just cause. The all-round support and international assistance rendered Afghanistan by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries guarantee defence of the gains of the April Revolution and the sovereignty and independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.



General Secretary of the PDPA
Central Committee Badiul
Karnai giving the servicemen
of a Revolution defence unit

The policy of the PDPA and the government of the DRA aimed at radicalising feudal and semi-feudal relationships in the country and democratising public life in keeping with requirements from the dispossessed classes. Immediately after the April Revolution internal reaction launched, there has been a fight to overthrow the popular government.

The call of the PDPA to defend the gains of the April Revolution was heeded by Afghan patriots. Volunteer detachments to defend the Revolution began to be set up all over the country. They take part in guarding factories, public and state institutions from sabotage acts perpetrated by hired bandits and from the territory of Pakistan and some other countries.





Volunteer detachments for defence of the Revolution include urban and rural workers, men and women, middle-aged people and young patriots of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Their country has given them arms to fight the enemies of the Revolution and they are defending it without thought for their own lives.



Leaders of the Party the country are a danger to the Armed Forces and the Republic and national potential. The Party, the revolutionary government, and family committed to the the Armed Forces, a nation's shield for the Revolution and its gains. The other of PDPA local organizations the Army is to rally the people around the PDPA and the government of the DRA, to live in them a spirit of courage, heroism and inspire them the ideals of the Revolution.

In actual fact the April Revolution, the logical outcome of the growing national liberation movement in Afghanistan, with the PDPA taking the revolutionary initiative, has its roots in the Afghan Army, a boundless source of courageous and patriotically-minded people.

BABRAK KARMAI







The combat skills of the Afghan Army are being refined in the struggle against bandits and counter-revolutionaries.

The first steps of Afghanistan's new government are the people's progress. The PDPA organized a very excellent assembly and today we are with the nation.

The Party, the Army and the people are one. It is the duty of the Party and the entire nation to build the country's defenses.







On parade today the Armed Forces of the USSR demonstrate their increased power and readiness to defend, under the guidance of the Party, their country and the cause of the world revolution.





In December 1978 a Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighbourliness and Co-operation was signed between the Soviet Union and the DRA. When, as a result of aggression from outside supported by the forces of imperialism, the gains of the Revolution, the sovereignty and integrity of the DRA came under serious threat, the Soviet Union helped the Afghan people repulse the danger. At the request of the Afghan government, it sent a limited contingent of its troops to the territory of Afghanistan, thereby fulfilling an internationalist mission of aid to the Afghan people.

The Afghan working people welcomed the Soviet soldiers who are temporarily stationed in the DRA. They appreciate their unselfish help and their sincere respect for the customs of the proud and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan.





General Secretary of the PDPA
Central Committee Babrak
Karmal meeting Soviet and
Afghan soldiers





The trees planted in the Avenue of Friendship will be a symbol of friendship and cooperation between the soldiers of the Soviet and Afghan armies and Soviet and Afghan peoples.







دوستی

نخاطر تمکام ریمہ خانہ



General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andre Gromyko meet General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal in Moscow on February 15, 1984

...s and centuries will fly by, the people of Afghanistan will build a new and just society, but they will always be grateful to the Soviet Union, their brother and true friend

BABRAK KARMAL

The victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan gave a powerful impetus to development of friendship and co-operation between the Soviet and Afghan peoples. These relations are a model of internationalist friendship and solidarity and serve the causes of social progress, democracy, peace and international security



Meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship in Moscow, October 17, 1980

Meeting on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, Kabul, April 1980

General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal with members of an Afghan Party and Government Delegation in the museum The Office and Apartment of V. I. Lenin in the Kremlin







The House of Soviet Science and Culture in Kabul is not just a centre popularizing the Soviet Union's achievements in socialist construction. Knowledge of the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Soviet and Afghan peoples and the development of their cultures is mutually illuminating. Visitors to the House can acquaint themselves with the latest books and works of art, hear a concert or see a film. Those who wish to study the Russian language are offered text-books and aids, and other facilities.



The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan regards consolidation and development of relations of fraternal friendship and traditional cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community as an imperative condition for the advancement of the DRA along the path of progress. This co-

operation is manifested in the political, economic, commercial, cultural, scientific, technological and other spheres. The DRA's relations with socialist countries are those of complete equality and mutual respect, which is proved by the visits of the republic's Party and state delegations led by Babrak Karmal to the Soviet

Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia, as well as by a visit of a Polish delegation to Afghanistan.





A delegation from the DRA at a fruit and vegetable co-operative in Bulgaria



A printshop which was a gift of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to the Central Committee of the PDPA was set up in a suburb of Kabul. In the photograph Secretary of the PDPA CC Saleh Muhammad Zeraf and member of the SUPG CC Gundolf Sieber press the button that starts the printing press



During a stay in the Hungarian People's Republic, Afghan guests visited an engineering plant



Afghan delegation at an industrial enterprise in the German Democratic Republic



Mongolian carpet-makers share their secrets with Afghan comrades



The arrival of an Indian delegation to Kabul, 1982

In the international arena, the Democratic Movement of Africa, based on the principle of solidarity between nations, promotes co-existence, active and positive non-alignment and a struggle for peace and security. It is a member of the United Nations, takes an active part in the work of the World

Peace Council, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization and other international organizations.



Meeting between Babrak Karmal and President of the World Peace Council Romaine Choudry

The presidium of the Congress of Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization

WARM GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS
OF THE 10TH AAPSO PRESIDIUM MEETING
18-22 NOVEMBER 1981 KABUL CONVENTION





Children, the bright future of the country, are specially cared for by the Party and the revolutionary government. The children of Afghanistan are destined to carry on the cause of the Revolution and to make their country a happy and prosperous state.





**AFGHANISTAN:
THE REVOLUTION CONTINUES**
Photobook

General editorship by
Makhmud Baryalai
Compiled by
Abdullo Spantghar
Vladimir Grib
Designed by
Boris Ushatsky
Translated by
Raisa Bobrova

Contributors to the edition:
Asad
Fakhim Ado
Fedah Muhammad Lorve
Daud Kavian

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S. S. S. V. Vyatkin, L. Yakutin, et al.

